Endocrine Disruptor Banned From Soap Still Found in Hand-Sanitizers, Toothpastes and Mouthwashes

Research shows triclosan is a potent endocrine disruptor that harms human health and destroys fisheries. Endocrine disrupting chemicals can promote a variety of health problems, including obesity, breast, ovarian, prostate and testicular cancer, premature birth and low birth weight babies, precocious puberty in girls and undescended testicles in boys.

By Dr. Joseph Mercola

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Story at a glance:

- Routinely disinfecting your body and surroundings may actually cause more harm than good in the long run. Not only do they promote the development of drug-resistant bacteria, but antibacterial compounds such as triclosan and triclocarban are endocrine disruptors that can't be "good" for your health, even in the low doses found in hand sanitizers
- Research has shown triclosan is a potent endocrine disruptor that interferes with thyroid function. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals can promote a variety of health problems, including obesity, breast, ovarian, prostate and testicular cancer, premature birth and low birth weight babies, precocious puberty in girls and undescended testicles in boys
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned triclosan from soap products in 2016 due to suspected health risks, but it can still be found in toothpastes, mouthwashes and hand sanitizers. Triclosan also makes its way into our food supply, as it's routinely found in lakes, rivers, streams, wastewater, irrigation water and biosolids applied to fields as fertilizer
- GNCs are found in cleaning products, hand sanitizers, personal care products, many kinds of vaccines, flu shots and nasal sprays, and fragrances and certain pesticides
- The CDC's National Report on GNCs include allergic contact dermatitis, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), suppressed immune function, reduced fertility, impaired embryo development and developmental abnormalities, and increased risk of autoimmune and risk of antimicrobial-resistant infections

Washing your hands is at the top of the list for effective prevention of contagious illnesses and infections, but many still make the mistake of thinking any soap will do a thorough job and get the job done right.

The same goes for other household cleaning. Routinely disinfecting your body and surroundings may actually cause more harm than good in the long run.

Not only do they promote the development of drug-resistant bacteria, but antibacterial compounds such as triclosan and triclocarban[1] are "bad actors" even in low doses.

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Adverse health effects of Triclosan

Starting with triclosan, research has shown it's a potent endocrine disruptor that interferes with thyroid function.

Hormone-disrupting chemicals are a serious concern, as they can promote a wide variety of health problems, including obesity, breast, ovarian, prostate and testicular cancer, preterm and low birth weight babies, precocious puberty in girls and undescended testicles in boys.

Triclosan also has adverse effects on cellular function, molecular pathways and mitochondrial function, all of which are described in a 2018 paper.

According to that report, an estimated 75% of the U.S. population is exposed to triclosan via consumer goods and personal care products.

The FDA banned triclosan from soap products in 2016 due to suspected health risks, but it's still found in many toothpastes, mouthwashes and hand sanitizers.

It also makes its way into our food supply as it's routinely found in lakes, rivers, streams, wastewater, irrigation water and biosolids applied to fields as fertilizer.

As reported in the 2018 study, triclosan:

- Is readily absorbed into human skin and oral mucosa and found in various human tissues and fluids.
- Has cytotoxic effects and is associated with cancer development, especially liver cancer.
- Is both inflammatory and enhances the production of reactive oxygen species, or ROS.
- Decreases cardiomyocyte and skeletal muscle function due to its effects on calcium signaling in muscle cells.
- Is correlated with reproductive and developmental defects, and has been linked to higher rates of miscarriage — a potentially serious concern, considering traces of triclosan have been found in 100% of all urine samples from pregnant women tested in the U.S. between 2003 and 2014.
- Is associated with an elevated risk of allergies, asthma and food sensitization, especially in children under 18.
- Increases the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant pathogens.

'Quats' — another harmful class of antimicrobials

The proliferation of GNCs in "quats" is also raising concern. As reported in a 2020 review published in Environmental Science & Technology:

> "Quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs), also referred to as quats[2], comprise hundreds of chemicals and mixtures. QACs[3] serve many different functions, primarily as antimicrobials, surfactants, preservatives, antistatic and softening agents, and dispersants.
>
> "They are often found in cleaning products, hand sanitizers, personal care products, many kinds of vaccines, flu shots and nasal sprays, and fragrances and certain pesticides.
>
> "Adverse ecological effects include acute and chronic toxicity to susceptible aquatic organisms, with concentrations of some QACs approaching this level.
>
> "Suspected to have adverse health consequences include dermal and respiratory effects, developmental and reproductive toxicity, disruption of metabolic function such as fatty acid homeostasis, and impairment of mitochondrial function. QACs' role in antimicrobial resistance has also been demonstrated...
>
> "Large-scale fogging and spraying of products containing QACs occurs as a COVID-19 control measure, despite the World Health Organization and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention discouraging these practices as ineffective and potentially harmful.
>
> "Additionally, use of certain QACs has increased in recent years because they are not volatile organic compounds. The QACs didecyldimethylammonium chloride and trimethylalkylammonium chloride have been found in the ocean, in body waters, ...
>
> "While QACs can kill or inactivate a number of different microorganisms in controlled laboratory settings, which is often presumed to be beneficial and marketed to create an impression of safety, concerns exist about the effectiveness in reducing transmission of infectious disease in real-world settings and applications such as the field of healthcare, in homes.
>
> "In addition, no high-quality evidence shows that antimicrobials bonded to surfaces reduce healthcare-associated infections."

While research is limited, what we do have shows quats pose serious risks to the environment, especially marine life.

Disturbingly, these chemicals are flushed down the drain in such quantities that "QAC concentrations in aquatic ecosystems are approaching protective toxicity thresholds."

In humans, some quat-exposure exposure research[4] has shown an increase in asthma, such as bursting a cluster or door knob after using a GNC-containing cleaning product and then touching your mouth. Quats are also found in household dust and air.

RFK Jr. and Brian Hooker's New Book: "Tox-Cursed"

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Health hazards associated with Quats

As detailed in the Environmental Science & Technology review, adverse health effects of QACs include:

- Allergic contact dermatitis
- Asthma, COPD, pulmonary cell damage and lung inflammation.
- Increased concentrations of inflammatory cytokines.
- Suppressed immune function.
- Reduced fertility in both sexes — in female mice, adverse outcomes include increased time between estrous cycles, reduced ovulation and implantation, and increased postimplantation losses. Male outcomes include decreased sperm concentration and motility.

> Other animal research has demonstrated that QACs have embryotoxic, ovicidal and spermicidal activity when administered through the diet — so much so, that a 10% patient dilutes the use of QACs "for the purpose of fertility."

- Impaired embryo development and neural tube defects (regardless of which parent is exposed).
- Developmental disorders resulting from alterations in cholesterol biosynthesis.
- Mitochondrial dysfunction — As noted by the authors of the review:

> "Chemically, most QACs can be classified as lipophilic cations that can accumulate in the negatively charged mitochondrial matrix. Evidence of direct inhibition of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation comes from multiple in vitro studies involving several QACs."

- Increased risk of antimicrobial-resistant infections.

Considering the hazards, I strongly recommend ditching all antimicrobial products containing triclosan or QACs. Warm water and mild soap are all you need to scrub germs off your hands.

Even the FDA admits "there isn't enough science to show that over the counter (OTC) antiseptic[5] rubs are better at preventing illness than washing with plain soap and water."

The same goes for eliminating harmful microorganisms from household surfaces. Common household items such as hydrogen peroxide, white vinegar and essential oils can actually do the job better than chemicals.

Proper hand washing technique

Hand washing is a simple way to reduce your exposure to potentially disease-causing germs and reduce your chances of getting sick.

While not the only factor, it can drastically reduce the germs that get access to your body, especially when you do it at key times, such as before preparing food, before you eat meals, after you've been in contact with a sick person, etc.

Hand washing needs to be done correctly, however, to be truly effective for disease control. Simply rinsing your hands with water, or giving a quick scrub with soap, is not enough to remove germs.

So, to make sure you're actually removing the germs when you wash your hands, follow these guidelines:

1. Use warm, running water and mild soap.
2. Before you start, after the way up to your wrists, scrubbing for at least 15 to 20 seconds.
3. Make sure you cover all surfaces, including the backs of your hands, wrists, between your fingers and around and under the fingernails.
4. Rinse thoroughly under running water.
5. In public places, use a paper towel to open the door as protection from germs that the handles may harbor.

Keep in mind that your skin is your primary barrier against germs, so pressure-compulsive washing, especially in dry environments that typically exist for most in the winter months when the heat is on, can actually increase your risk of getting sick by drying out your skin.

To keep a balance. Avoid washing your hands to the point of irritating your skin, as dry, cracked areas are a perfect entryway for germs.

Regular soap is most effective against viruses too

Keep in mind that, like antibiotics, antibacterial soap only affects bacteria, so antibacterial soap cannot protect you against viruses.

Even for bacteria, research has demonstrated that antibacterial soap provides no additional benefit over nonantibacterial soap.

As noted in a 2007 systematic review published in the journal Clinical Infectious Diseases:

> "The lack of an additional health benefit associated with the use of triclosan-containing consumer soaps over regular soap, coupled with laboratory data demonstrating a potential risk of selecting for drug resistance, warrants further evaluation by governmental regulatory agencies before widespread use of triclosan is encouraged."

The good news is that regular soap DOES kill viruses. As detailed in a series of Twitter posts by professor Pall Thordarson — who specializes in biomimetic, supramolecular and biophysical chemistry and nanotechnology — soap effectively kills viruses, including SARS-CoV-2.

The reason for this is that the weakest link in the virus is its lipid (fatty) bilayer. Soap dissolves this fat membrane, causing the virus to fall apart, thus rendering it harmless.

Not even alcohol is as effective for inactivating viruses, although it may be more practical for using surfaces other than your hands and body.

Soap mechanics 101

A soap molecule is rated of long oil and water as it shares the qualities of both.

Soap molecules are amphipathic, meaning they have both polar and nonpolar properties, giving them the ability to dissolve more kinds of molecules.

As explained by Thordarson, soap basically dissolves the "glue" that holds the virus together. The alkalinity of soap also creates an electric charge that makes the soap hydrophilic (water-loving).

Hydrogen atoms in water molecules have a slightly positive charge, so when you wet your hands and then use soap, this molecule will readily bond with the neutral water molecule. Hence, when you wash your hands under running water, the new deconstructed virus is easily washed away.

The New York Times explains the process this way:

> "When you wash your hands with water and soap, you surround any microorganisms on your skin with soap molecules. The hydrophobic tails of the soap form tiny molecular structures attempt to evade water. In the process, they wedge themselves into fat-type envelopes of certain microbes and viruses, prying them apart.
>
> "They act like crowbars and destabilize the whole system," said Dr. Vineet D. Gupta, a physician and biophysicist who studies soaps and detergents. Essential proteins spill from the ruptured membranes into the surrounding water, killing the bacteria and rendering the viruses useless."

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Keeping your home clean, safely

The surfaces of your home can also be kept clean and free of bacteria without the use of harmful chemicals. An all-purpose cleaner that works great in the kitchen counters, cutting boards and bathroom is 3% hydrogen peroxide and vinegar.

Simply put each liquid into a separate spray bottle, then spray the surface with one, followed by the other. It doesn't matter which is used first.

In tests run at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, pairing the two mists (one after the other) killed virtually all Salmonella, Shigella, and E. coli bacteria on heavily contaminated food surfaces when used in this fashion. Neither mist was effective when used alone, and the two mists were also much more effective than traditional disinfectants.

This combo can also be used to cleanse fresh produce. Do not mix the two in the same container, as the resulting chemical produces acid, but is different set of properties.

Other safe, natural cleaners that can be used to disinfect your home include:

- **Coconut oil**, which has potent disinfectant properties and can be used to disinfect wooden cutting boards and other wood surfaces.
- **Sunlight** — Drying your laundry in the sun is one of the best ways to save energy and avoid exposure to harsh chemicals.
- **Oregano oil,** which has been shown to kill bacteria responsible for food poisoning, cold viruses and microbial spores.
- **Ozone generators** — Ozone machines, such as Ozone Lab Technology's Ozone Lab Laboratorian Mini/Small/XL Technologie — found organics can performed more effectively than traditional UV light for disinfecting rooms instead of removing bacteria from stainless steel surfaces. Ozone machines, regardless of brand, are a powerful disinfectant, regardless of does not cause corrosive damage to surfaces.

Homemade house cleaning products

Including oregano essential oil in your homemade cleaning products is a simple, easy and effective means of killing pathogens. Below are two recipes for cleaning products you can make at home with ingredients you may already have in your kitchen cabinet.

For an all-purpose cleaner, mix 1 cup of water, 2 teaspoons of castile soap and 10 drops of oregano essential oil in a spray bottle. Shake well before each use. Dishes well before each use and store in a cool, dark place, as essential oils oxidize when exposed to heat and sunlight.

Alternatively, combine four drops of oregano oil with 10 drops of lemon oil and a quarter-cup of white vinegar. Add this mixture to a bucket of warm water and use it to wipe and clean surfaces.

Again, eliminating "antibacterial" products from your home is a simple way to protect your family's health by reducing your toxic burden. And since there's no effectiveness advantage to these products, the only thing you're giving up are the risks associated with them.

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Bob Lee
7 days ago
I remember as a kid in a small town in Norway making mudpies in the back yard, wandering through my father's garden and breaking off stalks of rhubarb with our dirty hands and eating them raw. Sometimes we'd go to the beach and eat sand and seaweed and drink salt water. We played in the mud a lot and ate a small number of worms that we found in the dirt. I'm not saying that I'm glad I had a childhood that included these things, but I'm pretty sure that I'm not dead. And I remember back then we had a lot of colds and flus and strep throat infections. Not to mention the occasional bout of chicken pox, measles and mumps